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REPORT



OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1958



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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF
HEALTH FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1958.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Sale.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report on the state of the health and the sanitary circumstances within the Borough for 1958.

The first issue of the British tested American Salk Poliomyelitis vaccine was received in Sale on 10th January, 1958. This vaccine was introduced into this country to help meet the great demand for vaccination against poliomyelitis. The first lot of American tested Salk vaccine was received on 16th May, 1958 and on 1st September, 1958 the evening clinics were started to enable persons aged 16 - 25 years to attend for vaccination against poliomyelitis and also on that date the third injection against poliomyelitis was introduced.

The old people's dwellings at Bramhall Close were officially opened on the 23rd April, 1958 and they fulfil a very great need in the town. The 22 bungalows have a common design for a living room, with bedroom recess, kitchen, bathroom and toilet. In addition there is a communal centre with lounge and kitchen on the ground floor, and warden's accommodation on the first floor. All bungalows have electric bells wired to the warden's quarters and the Warden visits each bungalow twice a day to see how the occupant is getting on. In addition there are two bedrooms for the use of guests and relatives of the old people and this accommodation is in fairly constant use.

The care of the aged and infirm presents many problems most of which could be resolved if there were the accommodation and staff to care for those who require care and attention which they cannot give themselves or obtain from others. Old people can be most difficult by refusing to accept help in the house or accommodation in hospital or Part III accommodation. Of course the majority of old people can care for themselves but their lot in life would be easier if they had help to get up and dress in the mornings and to light the fire. Similarly in the evening help to go to bed and a cup of tea or cocoa in bed would help an old person to settle for the night. The trouble is that a number of old people are very independent and reject all offers of assistance.

Many old people have chronic sickness and need hospital treatment for varying lengths of time. As in the case of the homes for the aged, the number of beds in the hospital geriatric units are far too few in this area for the demand to such an extent that 20% of old people awaiting admission to the geriatric unit die before a bed is available for them.

The last week of November was one of fog and smog and it was during that particular week that a public inquiry was held at Knutsford into the proposed extension to the boiler plant at Messrs. Petrochemicals Ltd. chemical works at Carrington. The extension was strongly opposed by fourteen local authorities led by this Council and in fact the Minister of Housing and Local Government took note of the opposition and instructed that the proposed height of the chimney should be increased from 300 feet to 375 feet above ground level.

Atmospheric pollution is a dreadful scourge which is costing the country £250,000,000 and this town £500,000 annually in deaths, loss of time through sickness, ill health and sickness benefit, damage to buildings, and materials, cleaning costs etc. It must be remembered that atmospheric pollution is present and with us in industrial areas for 24 hours a day throughout the whole year, but the majority of us only think about it and complain when the pungent foggy air we breathe catches in our throats and lungs. The Clean Air Act of 1956 aims only at reducing the amount of visible pollutants in the air, but let us not be deluded into thinking that by so doing the air will be rendered pure and clean. Far from it, any pollutant, visible or invisible renders the air impure, and until the ways and means are found to stop the discharge into the air of the invisible pollutants, e.g. sulphur dioxide, from domestic and industrial premises we will continue to breathe obnoxious impurities to the detriment of our health and well being.

The Northenden Road Clearance Area was confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government on the 8th December. The slum clearance programme in the town is nearing its end and very soon only the doubtful properties will remain to be dealt with, that is those houses which will need a lot of consideration to decide whether action will have to be taken or not.

The population increased from 47,100 in 1957 to 47,980. For some years now the annual increase in the population has been somewhere between 700 and 900 per annum. There were 33 fewer births and 45 more deaths than last year. The live birth rate has dropped from 17.72 to 16.71 per 1,000 of the population. The death rate has risen from 11.2 last year to 11.92 per 1,000 of the population this year, and is substantially higher than the death rate for the country (namely Sale 13.58 (11.92 multiplied by the comparability factor) England and Wales 11.7).

Of the total of 573 deaths, those due to disease of the heart and vascular system accounted for 224 of which 82 were due to disease of the coronary arteries (males 52, females 30). Deaths due to cancer totalled 71 of which 24 males and 5 females died of cancer of the lung or bronchus, the highest figures recorded.

There were three cases of paralytic poliomyelitis and all were admitted to Monsall Hospital where two died. The first case occurred in August in a child of 8 years who first showed signs and symptoms of the disease nine days after he had received his second injection of poliomyelitis vaccine. The delay of nine days between the injection and the onset of the disease ruled out the vaccine as the direct cause of the disease and further, other children vaccinated from the same bottle remained well. The child made a good recovery and was left with slight residual paralysis.

As the number of persons being vaccinated increases so also do the chances of vaccination taking place during the incubation period of the disease.

The second case of paralytic poliomyelitis occurred in a man in October. The disease was rapidly fulminating and death occurred a week after the onset. He had, however, passed the infection to his son, who was protected by previous

vaccination, and the boy had been at school for the three days before the doctor was called in and the diagnosis was made. In that time he passed the infection to another protected child who in turn passed the infection to the third case, his older sister. She developed the disease four weeks after the man died, and she also died within a week of the onset. It was most unfortunate that this 12 year old girl could not be given the vaccine because she was a very allergic child and it was considered by the family doctor that the risk of an allergic reaction was much greater than the risk of contracting the disease.

There were 233 notifications of infectious diseases during the year, half of them being dysentery. Of the 110 dysentery cases 51 occurred in the 5 to 10 year old age group. Urban Road and Park Road Primary Schools bore the brunt of the attack in the months of February and March. An outbreak of dysentery in a school demands urgent action if it is to be contained and stamped out. The School Meals Service always comes into disrepute on such occasions and therefore first action is to screen the kitchen staff. The already good hygiene precautions, often made very difficult by out of date sanitary accommodation, are overhauled and tightened up and headmasters inform the Health Department of all children absent from school for whom there is no excuse or the excuse relates to an intestinal upset. It is felt, but impossible to prove, that some parents realising that the disease is very mild take no action to secure medical advice knowing that a diagnosis of dysentery means the child is excluded from school coupled with the submission of specimens of the motion from each member of the household with the possible discovery of excretoria of the dysentery germ in other members of the family.

The work dealt with in the health department during the year continued . . . to increase and I have to thank Mr. Norris and his staff for the way they have handled the extra work during the year and for their help in the preparation of this report.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

E. H. GORDON

Medical Officer of Health.

THE MAYOR

Councillor R. G. Graham, J.P.

THE DEPUTY MAYOR

Councillor H. H. CUNLIFFE

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman: Councillor S. P. HARRIS

Vice-Chairman: Councillor R. L. HEATH, Ph. D.

Alderman L. BETHELL

" F. D. GEE, C.A.

" F. B. TAYLOR.

Councillor Mrs. M. CAVE.

" E. LEE, M.I.E.E.

" W. MUNRO

" S. ORME

" F. W. PARKER

" J. C. PEPLOE

" P. A. A. PEPPER, C.C.

" J.S. ROWLINSON, M.A., D.Phil., F.R.I.C.

" Mrs. L. STOCKDALE

" R. G. TAYLOR

" C. G. WOODWARD

OFFICIALS OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health

E. H. GORDON, M.D., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

W. NORRIS, Cert. S.I.B.

Certified Meat and Food Inspector.

Public Health Inspectors

T. RENSHAW, Cert. S.I.B.

Certified Meat and Food Inspector.

C. P. WEBB, Cert S.I.B.

Certified Meat and Food Inspector.

Pupil Public Health Inspector

P. CULSHAW

Clerk

R. LANDER

SECTION A

Statistical Summary and Social and General Conditions of the Area

Area	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,628.5 acres
Population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47,980
(Registrar-General's estimate of resident population mid- 1958)											
Houses - Number of habitable dwellings at end of 1958	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,215
Housing density - Average number of dwellings per acre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.46
Size of household - Average number of persons per house	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.95
Rateable value of district (as at 31st December, 1958)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£579,988
Income of a penny rate (financial year 1958-59)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£2,353

Sale is a pleasant residential borough, situated $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Manchester, astride the main road to Chester and North Wales. There are a few light industries within the borough, but the majority of the working population is employed in the neighbouring industrial areas of Broadheath, Trafford Park and Partington, or in the business houses of Manchester.

During the period 1934 to 1939 there was considerable residential development, almost 3,000 houses being built. About 90% of these were for private owners, and this has resulted in a fairly high standard of housing in the area. Since the war this residential development has been resumed, 3,647 houses having been built; over half of these have been for owner occupiers.

There is one main and several subsidiary shopping centres, and the town is provided with the following publicly owned parks and open spaces for recreational purposes, and two golf courses.

	<u>Area in acres</u>									
Worthington Park	16.14
Ashton Park	13.68
Walton Park	12.55
Priory Gardens..	3.17
Brooklands Rest Park	1.12
Northenden Road Little Park	0.62
Lonsdale Rest Park	0.20
Clarendon Crescent Playing Fields	12.68
Crossford Bridge Recreation Ground	30.63
Sale Moor Cricket Ground	3.73
Kelsall Street Children's Playground	1.33
Harley Road Children's Playground	1.23
Moorside Lawn Tennis Courts	0.83
Walkden Gardens	5.50

Woodiwiss Farm Playing Field	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.57
Moor Nook	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.93
Cecil Avenue Site	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.41
Altrincham/Sale Boundary - Brook Reservation				...	...	...	...	...	4.50
Manchester/Sale Boundary - Brook Reservation				...	...	...	...	...	1.66
Dalebrook Road - Brook Reservation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.16
Ashbourne Crescent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.37
Carrington Lane Island Site	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.21
Fairy Lane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.26
North Parade Island Site	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.22
Overton Crescent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.64
Chapel Road Rest Park	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.90
Eastway Rest Park	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.15
Springfield Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.03
Brayton Avenue Children's Playground	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.22
Dawlish Road Children's Playground	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.15
Gratrix Lane Children's Playground	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.40
Broadway Island Site	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.17
Tavistock Road Children's Playground	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.17
Bodmin Road Children's Playground	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.21

TABLE I
SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTHS

<u>Live Births</u>							<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	414	375	789
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	9	13
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	418	384	802
Live birth rate per 1,000 Population							...	...	16.71
Live birth rate per 1,000 Population (Multiplied by comparability factor)									16.87
Live birth rate per 1,000 Population for England & Wales									16.4
<u>Stillbirths</u>									
Legitimate ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	12
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	12
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths							...	...	14.74
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 Population							...	...	0.25
Total live and stillbirths							...	...	814

Infant Deaths (deaths under one year)

Legitimate ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	16
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	18
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (total)									22.4
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (legitimate)									20.27
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (illegitimate)									153.84
NeoNatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births (deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age)									18.73
Maternal deaths									Nil
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births									Nil

DEATHS

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
	272	301	573
Death rate per 1,000 Population			11.92
Death rate per 1,000 Population (multiplied by comparability factor)			13.58
Death rate per 1,000 Population for England & Wales			11.7

TABLE II
CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE

CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	0-1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65-74	75 & over	All ages
ALL CAUSES	M	9	-	1	-	13	78	72	102	272
	F	9	-	-	1	8	56	66	161	301
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	M	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
2. Tuberculosis, other	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
4. Diphtheria	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Whooping cough	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infection	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
7. Acute poliomyelitis	M	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
	F	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
8. Measles	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	M	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	6
	F	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	7	13
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung and bronchus	M	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	4	24
	F	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	5
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	F	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	4
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	F	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	1	5
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	M	-	-	-	-	3	8	9	4	24
	F	-	-	-	-	1	10	7	3	21
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	M	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16. Diabetes	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	M	1	-	-	-	1	8	11	12	33
	F	-	-	-	-	1	6	13	38	58
18. Coronary disease angina	M	-	-	-	-	-	18	15	19	52
	F	-	-	-	-	-	5	13	12	30
19. Hypertension with heart disease	M	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
	F	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	4	7
20. Other heart disease	M	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	22	33
	F	-	-	-	-	-	5	9	42	56
21. Other circulatory disease	M	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	10	14
	F	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	20	29

(continued)

TABLE II (continued)

CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	0-1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65-74	75 & over	All ages
Influenza	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	M	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	8
	F	1	-	-	-	1	3	1	7	13
Bronchitis	M	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	8	15
	F	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	6	12
Other diseases of respiratory system	M	2	-	-	-	-	5	2	2	11
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	M	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	4
	F	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	3
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nephritis and nephrosis	M	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	3
	F	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	M	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Other defined and illdefined diseases	M	4	-	-	-	1	4	2	9	20
	F	4	-	-	-	-	3	2	11	20
Motor vehicle accidents	M	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
	F	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	3
All other accidents	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	7
Suicide	M	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	-	5
	F	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	3
Homicide and operations of war	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE III

INFANTILE MORTALITY

Deaths from stated causes at various ages under 1 year

CAUSE OF DEATH	1st day	2-7 days	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 1 month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total under 1 year
Prematurity	3	2	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5
Congenital Malformations	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	3
Atelectasis	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Birth Injury	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Cerebral haemorrhage	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Pneumothorax	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Pulmonary haemorrhage	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Lack of attention	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Infanticide	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Gastroenteritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
TOTAL	9	5	1	-	-	15	2	-	1	-	18

TABLE IV

CANCER DEATHS DURING 1958

Site of lesion	Sex and age periods												Totals	
	0-		25-		45-		55-		65-		75 & over			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Lung and Bronchus	-	-	-	-	3	-	7	3	10	-	4	2	24	5
Stomach	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	2	4	7	8	11
Breast	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	4
Uterus	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	5
Colon	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	2	4	3
Rectum	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	-	4	1
Others	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	4	2
TOTALS	-	-	1	4	4	1	11	9	18	5	10	12	44	31

SECTION B
INFECTIOUS DISEASES

There were 233 notifications of infectious diseases, 161 less than in 1957. Nearly half of the notifications, namely 110, related to dysentery. The brunt of the attack was borne by children attending Urban Road Primary School (44 cases) and Park Road Primary School (42 cases). The first case at the Urban Road Primary School was notified on the 22nd February. The disease spread rapidly in the school and during March it reached the Park Road Primary School. The measures taken to combat the outbreaks consisted of (1) bacteriological examinations of a specimen of faeces from each member of the kitchen staff and those persons serving the school meals (2) follow up of cases notified by the family doctor and from information from the Headmasters of the school about children absent from school because of an abdominal upset. or absent without sufficient reason to definitely rule out dysentery (3) the more frequent disinfecting of the toilets. It should be noted that dysentery is a disease that is now prevalent during the winter months, and almost absent during the summer months during which period it is often replaced by food poisoning episodes.

Diphtheria

There have been no cases of diphtheria in the Borough for the last nine years. Diphtheria still breaks out amongst inadequately protected populations and it therefore is essential that all children should be protected, especially as the protective agent is now available combined with protection against whooping cough and tetanus all in the one injection. Three injections are necessary in infancy to give the necessary protection.

Tuberculosis

The year began with a total of 226 cases of tuberculosis on the register and ended with 232 on the register. There were 21 new notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis, one person who had been taken off was restored to the register and a further 10 cases were added either by transfer in of tuberculosis persons who had come to live in the district or found at post mortem examinations to show evidence of active tuberculosis previously undiagnosed. The names of 29 persons pronounced cured of the disease were removed from the register.

Of the 232 cases of tuberculosis on the register at the end of the year 210 were cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and this figure is equivalent to at least one person out of every 228 persons in the borough being a sufferer from this disease, because there are unknown numbers of persons who are unaware that they have the disease, particularly among the older people. If all old people, especially men, who have a chronic cough would consent to chest X-ray examination it is certain that many more cases of pulmonary tuberculosis would be ascertained.

TABLE V
NOTIFIABLE DISEASES
(other than tuberculosis) during the year 1958

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Total Cases notified</u>	<u>Cases Admitted to Hospital</u>	<u>Total deaths</u>
Measles	73	-	-
Whooping cough	8	-	-
Scarlet fever	30	-	-
Pneumonia (Primary or influenzal) ...	2	×	21
Erysipelas	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Dysentery	110	1	-
Smallpox	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	4	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis - Paralytic	3	3	2
Poliomyelitis - Non-paralytic	-	-	-
Food poisoning	-	-	-
Paratyphoid fever	1	-	-
Acute infective encephalitis	-	-	-
Meningococcal infection	2	1	-
Totals	233	5	23

× Number of cases admitted to hospital unknown; these cases are admitted by general practitioners directly to hospital.

TABLE VI

THE FOLLOWING TABLE GIVES THE AGE-INCIDENCE OF THE AFOREMENTIONED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

<u>Periods</u>	<u>Scarlet fever</u>	<u>Acute poliomyelitis, paralytic</u>	<u>non-paralytic</u>	<u>Pneumoperal pyrexia</u>	<u>Pneumonia</u>	<u>Whooping cough</u>	<u>Measles</u>	<u>Dysentery</u>	<u>Para Typhoid fever</u>	<u>Meningococcal infection</u>	<u>TOTALS</u>
0 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	5
1 -	4	-	-	-	-	2	16	9	-	-	31
3 -	3	-	-	-	-	3	28	12	-	1	47
5 -	21	1	-	-	-	2	25	51	-	-	100
10 -	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	17	-	-	20
15 -	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	6
25 -	-	1	-	4	-	-	1	15	-	-	21
35 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 -	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2
65 and over	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
<u>Totals</u>	30	3	-	4	2	8	73	110	1	2	233

TABLE VII

WARD DISTRIBUTION OF NOTIFIED CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

	St. Annes	Brooklands	Sale Moor	St. Pauls	St. Johns	St. Martins	St. Marys	Mersey	TOTALS
Scarlet Fever	6	1	5	1	5	4	4	4	30
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Acute poliomyelitis - Paralytic	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	3
Non-Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal pyrexia	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	4
Measles	5	-	17	12	9	25	3	2	73
Whooping cough	-	-	-	1	3	2	1	1	8
Dysentery	4	19	15	26	1	13	10	22	110
Paratyphoid fever	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Meningococcal infection	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Totals	17	20	39	42	19	47	20	29	233

TABLE VIII
TUBERCULOSIS

	<u>New Cases</u>		<u>Deaths</u>			
	<u>non-Respiratory</u>		<u>Respiratory</u>		<u>non-Respiratory</u>	
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 to 4 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 to 14 years	-	1	-	-	-	-
15 to 24 years	-	4	1	-	-	-
25 to 34 years	-	3	-	-	-	-
35 to 44 years	3	-	-	-	-	-
45 to 54 years	2	1	-	1	-	-
55 to 64 years	5	-	-	-	-	1
65 and upwards	2	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	12	9	1	-	4	1

TABLE IX

ABSTRACT OF ANNUAL FIGURES FROM REGISTER OF TUBERCULOSIS CASES

	M A L E S		F E M A L E S		TOTAL
	<u>Pulmonary</u>	<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>	<u>Pulmonary</u>	<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>	
Number on register, 1st January, 1958	110	18	90	8	226
New notifications, 1958	12	1	9	-	22
Restored to register	1	-	-	-	1
Cases brought to notice, otherwise than by formal notification (inward transfers, un-notified cases from death returns)	10	-	7	1	18
Removed from register, deaths, outward transfers, recovered	17	4	12	2	35
Number on register, 31st December, 1958	116	15	94	7	232

SECTION C

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Local Health Authority Services

These are provided in accordance with the National Health Service Act, 1946, by the Cheshire County Council, although there is a degree of local administrative control by the Sale & Lymm Divisional Health Committee. These services are listed, and an account of their working given, in the report of the Divisional Health Committee which is printed as an Appendix to this report.

Laboratory Service

The Regional Public Health Laboratory established in the grounds of Monsall Hospital at Manchester carries out most of the bacteriological work for the Borough, and for general practitioners in the area. A collection system has been arranged whereby practitioners in the area can leave specimens at the Health Department; collection is made by the laboratory staff daily. This has enabled reports to be made about six hours earlier than would be possible otherwise. Positive reports are telephoned through from the laboratory.

1036 specimens were examined during the year as follows:-

15 throat swabs of which 4 were positive for haemolytic streptococci.

1019 faecal specimens for dysentery and salmonella infection, 29 of which were positive for *S. typhimurium* and 616 for *Sh. sonnei*.

2 samples of clotted blood showed past infection of mumps.

Diagnostic specimens for suspected cases of venereal disease are dealt with at Withington Hospital, Manchester.

Hospital and Specialist Services

(a) General hospital services.

Although general hospital beds are available at the Sale and Brooklands War Memorial Hospital, the majority of cases are sent to the Altrincham General Hospital or one of the Manchester hospitals.

(b) Infectious diseases.

Cases requiring hospital treatment because of the severity of their illness are admitted to Monsall Hospital, Manchester, at the request of the general practitioner. Where conditions prevent isolation of the patient at home, arrangements for admission are made through the Health Department.

(c) Smallpox.

Smallpox cases are treated in the Ainsworth Hospital, Bury, transport being provided by the Manchester Ambulance Service.

(d) Maternity cases.

There is a 16-bed maternity ward at the Sale and Brooklands War Memorial Hospital. Other maternity hospitals are at Altrincham, Bowdon and Manchester.

(e) Venereal diseases.

Treatment clinics are available as follows:-

St. Luke's Clinic, Duke Street, Liverpool Road, Manchester.

(Tel: BLAckfriars 0585 - Males; BLAckfriars 0093 - Females).

Males:	Monday to Friday -	10.0 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.
	Monday and Wednesday -	2.0 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
	Tuesday, Thursday and Friday -	5.0 p.m. to 7.0 p.m.
	Saturday -	10.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon.

Females:	Monday and Friday -	10.0 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.
	Wednesday -	2.0 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
	Tuesday and Thursday -	5.0 p.m. to 7.0 p.m.
	Saturday -	10.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon.

Manchester Royal Infirmary, Oxford Road, Manchester.

(Tel: ARDwick 1311)

Males:	Monday and Wednesday -	5.0 p.m. to 7.0 p.m.
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Females:	Tuesday and Friday -	5.0 p.m. to 7.0 p.m.
----------	----------------------	----------------------

Ancoats Hospital Mill Street, Manchester.

(Tel: COLlyhurst 2204)

Males:	Monday and Thursday -	5.0 p.m. to 7.0 p.m.
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Females:	Thursday -	5.0 p.m. to 7.0 p.m.
----------	------------	----------------------

Hope Hospital, Pendleton, Salford 6.

Males:	Monday -	5.0 p.m. to 7.0 p.m.
--------	----------	----------------------

Females:	Monday -	5.0 p.m. to 7.0 p.m.
	Wednesday -	10.0 a.m. to 12 noon.

(f) Accommodation for elderly and chronic sick.

Elderly persons in need of hospital care are admitted to Cranford Lodge Knutsford and Wythenshawe and Withington Hospitals, Manchester. It is always extremely difficult to get accommodation for chronic sick patients, all the hospitals having an extensive waiting list, and all cases are seen at home by the geriatrician before admission.

SECTION D

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Climatic conditions during 1958

I am indebted to the Sewage Works Manager for information collected at the meteorological station at the Sewage Works of which the following is a summary.

1958 could best be summed up as cold, dull and rather wet. During almost the whole year the temperatures were below average.

The sunshine record showed a total of 1,082 hours, 142 less than in 1957. The rainfall at 40.81 inches was 7.78 inches more than last year and rain fell on 221 days as compared with 195 in 1957.

Water supply

The water supply of the Borough is provided by Manchester Corporation. The water is of good quality both from the chemical and bacteriological aspects. During 1958 47 samples were taken in the Sale area and examined by the Chief Chemist of the Waterworks Department. 41 of the samples were coli-free and of those which showed the presence of coli the highest count was 25 per 100 mls. These coli were derived from "aftergrowths" in deposits in the mains.

The condition of the supply pipe to the six houses in the Firs Road area had to be investigated during the year. This supply is regarded as inadequate and on five occasions during the year, when it burst, water had to be transported to these dwelling houses.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

Work has continued on the new sewerage scheme, and the contracts for the main trunk sewer have proceeded. When completed these sewers should relieve the flooding which occurs in some parts of the town after heavy rain.

The effluent discharging into the River Mersey has been satisfactory throughout the year.

Swimming baths

The Council have one indoor Bath which is situated in Broad Road. The bath is 75' x 30' and has a capacity of 66,000 gallons. The filtration plant is of modern design and provides a complete change of water every $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Floating matter is removed by a scum channel.

Owing to limited dressing accommodation and to reduce the risk of infectious disease in the summer months, a sessional system is in operation thereby restricting the number of bathers in the building at any time and also controlling the length of time which bathers can stay in the water. This system also enables the staff to clean and disinfect the cubicles and dressing rooms after each session.

Cemeteries

There is one cemetery at Brooklands owned by the Corporation and occupying an area of 20 acres. The interments in 1958 numbered 271. The cemetery was opened in 1862 under the control of a Burial Board, and it was taken over by the Sale Urban District Council in 1895. There are also two other burial grounds in the town, one at St. Martin's Church and one at the Friends' Meeting House in Park Road.

Mortuary

The Mortuary is situated between the Church and Chapel in the cemetery and provides very adequate services for the Borough. There is a refrigerator cabinet to hold six bodies and very good facilities for post mortem examinations have been provided.

The use of the mortuary for coroner's cases is controlled by the police, but the accommodation for bodies pending burial, which can be very necessary for persons living in small overcrowded houses, is under the control of the Cemetery Superintendent.

In all the mortuary was used for the reception of 43 bodies during the year, and 36 autopsies were carried out as well as 7 other examinations of bodies. The Rest Chapel was used on 120 occasions.

Rivers and Streams

The Mersey Rivers Board deals with any matters concerning rivers pollution within the Borough. No occasion has arisen during the year where the Board has had to take action in Sale.

Closet Accommodation

The majority of the dwelling houses in the district have water closets but there is a small number of closets of the conservancy type at cottages and farms in the outlying parts of the district. The few pail closets which are left are emptied weekly.

Storage of petroleum

46 licences are in operation relating to premises used for the storage of petroleum spirit. During the year all these premises were visited by the Chief Public Health Inspector.

Hackney carriages

Four licences were issued during the year relative to vehicles used for purposes of plying for hire within the Borough.

Refuse Collection and Disposal

The fleet of vehicles engaged upon refuse collection consists of 5 Fore and Aft Tippers, 2 Karriers, one Dennis and one S. & D. Side Loader.

During the early part of the year the refuse collection service was very much impeded by lack of personnel. One round was so seriously hampered that on two occasions, one in January and one in February, work had to be carried on throughout the week-end.

In view of the general difficulties being experienced on most of the rounds it was decided that an assessment of the work involved on the six areas be carried out.

The assessment of the 1st area was commenced on the 1st April. It necessitated being with the vehicle all day and listing the properties visited until the whole area had been covered.

For the purpose of refuse collection the Borough is divided into six areas, as below, and the total number of premises on the round is shown.

1. Central Area - The Strip between Washway Road and the Canal from the Stretford Boundary to Homelands Road.
Total Premises on round 2,260 and shops.
2. Mersey Ward and part of St. Martins Ward
- Total Premises on round 2,525 and shops.
3. St. Marys Ward (with the exception of Woodheys Estate) and part of St. Martins Ward.
- Total Premises on round 2,955.
4. Part of St. Annes Ward (north side of Northenden Road) and part of Sale Moor Ward
- Total Premises on round 3,031 and shops.
5. St. Johns Ward, small parts of St. Annes Ward, and Sale Moor and Brooklands Ward.
- Total Premises on round 3,252
6. Remainder of Brooklands Ward, Woodheys Estate, part of Council house Estates at Sale Moor and Ashton-en-Mersey.

The following table shows the number of days interval between collections from the beginning of the year up to the time when the assessment commenced.

<u>Week Ended</u>	<u>Area No.1</u>	<u>Area No.2</u>	<u>Area No.3</u>	<u>Area No.4</u>	<u>Area No.5</u>	<u>Area No.6</u>
3 Jan 1958	11.13	14.85	14.56	16.42	13.52	13.68
10 Jan 1958	11.89	16.62	14.21	15.80	13.03	13.48
17 Jan 1958	7.93	10.45	9.70	12.10	10.37	10.89
24 Jan 1958	8.18	10.66	10.20	13.28	9.96	10.66
31 Jan 1958	9.03	11.75	12.95	14.08	10.96	11.60
7 Feb 1958	10.30	10.91	12.40	14.96	10.46	12.00
14 Feb 1958	10.24	10.49	11.18	15.11	10.40	12.42
21 Feb 1958	9.53	9.86	10.82	11.10	10.64	12.85
28 Feb 1958	8.84	10.40	11.65	11.50	11.04	12.26
7 Mar 1958	7.91	10.37	12.17	13.67	10.76	11.61
14 Mar 1958	9.80	9.52	10.74	13.72	10.21	12.00
21 Mar 1958	11.25	9.16	10.46	11.24	10.08	10.95
28 Mar 1958	10.04	9.00	10.83	11.48	9.62	10.68

At the end of March the labour position eased very considerably and an improvement in the rate of collection was noticed.

On 3rd July a trial bonus scheme was introduced on one round only namely that covering area number 4. The scheme was operated as follows:- each day each loader was set a task of 100 premises to be cleared. If four loaders were employed on the gang then 400 premises were to be cleared in the day. A bonus of 3d. was paid to the gang for each of the premises which were cleared in excess of the 400. The scheme worked excellently and within two weeks of its inauguration this round was being cleared once every week. The scheme was only temporary, in the first instance for six months.

At the October meeting of the Council it was decided to adopt the bonus scheme, as it stood and apply it to rounds numbers 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6. It was found impossible to introduce the scheme on round number 1 due to the amount of time spent on collecting salvage from the Central shopping area.

On 15th October round number 5 commenced on the bonus scheme. Prior to the introduction of the scheme approximately 75% of the round was being cleared each week but when the gang went on to bonus within two or three weeks the 100% mark was reached.

On the 5th November rounds numbers 2 and 6 were put on the scheme and round number 3 was subsequently introduced to the scheme on 19th November. Given below is a table which shows the percentage of each round being cleared as at the 30th December, 1958.

Round No.	1	2	3	4	5	6
Week ended	PERCENTAGE OF ROUND CLEARED					
30.9.58	100	83.5	90	73.75	79.8	
7.10.58	100	88.5	96.3	77.38	71	
14.10.58	100	89.91	97.9	81.97	<u>73.55</u>	
21.10.58	100	82.65	89.35	78.9	95.97	
28.10.58	100	83.4	96.74	74.24	98.33	
4.11.58	100	<u>82.65</u>	93.28	73.98	97.04	
11.11.58	100	100	96.52	78.79	100	94.14
18.11.58	100	103	<u>102.6</u>	84.81	100	96.5
25.11.58	100	100	96.04 +	100 x	100	100
2.12.58	100	100	94.97	100	100	91.5
9.12.58	100	100	97.13	100	100	92.21
16.12.58	100	100	98.34	88.35	100	96.76
23.12.58	100	104	93.64	100	100	100
30.12.58		47.88	59.95	60.64	50.93	62.57

Round No. 1 is not included in the bonus scheme

Round No. 4 has been on bonus since 3rd July, 1958

x Denotes that this round was relieved of 292 premises.

+ Denotes that this round had 292 premises added.

The double horizontal lines indicate when the gang commenced on bonus.

As can be seen from the schedule five of the gangs were on a weekly collection and in conclusion I think it would be fair comment to say that the frequency of collection at that time was better than at any time since 1939.

During the year the bulldozer engine was replaced and apart from a few minor faults which have occurred the bulldozer has given satisfactory service whilst being used for refuse disposal work at the tip.

Constant attention had to be given to the question of rat infestations at the tip and the tip had to be regularly treated during the summer months to prevent insect infestations.

SALVAGE

The salvage of waste materials continued during the year and £2,290 was realised from the sale of such materials.

The total weight of salvage collected since 1939 to December 1958 is 8,061 tons and the income from the sale of these materials £52,167.

January to December, 1958

	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cwts</u>	<u>Qtrs</u>	<u>Lbs</u>	<u>£.</u>	<u>s.</u>	<u>d.</u>
Waste paper and container waste	281	2	1	0	2202	15	0
Ferrous metals	3	14	1	0	14	5	0
Non-ferrous metals		9	2	15	23	18	8
Rags etc.	2	15	0	14	42	2	4
String		12	2	0	7	10	0
<u>Totals</u>	<u>288</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2290</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>0</u>

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA
INSPECTIONS MADE DURING THE YEAR

Drainage inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	214
House inspections for defects, etc...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	779
House inspections for infectious disease...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	336
Re-inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	616
Rooms disinfected after infectious disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Workshops and factory inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103
Shops Act inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Food and Drugs Act inspections.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	289
Slaughterhouse visits for meat inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
Dairies and distributors of milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
Petroleum Act inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Rats and Mice inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	351
Pets Act inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	351
Letters and informal notices...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
Statutory Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Complied with by owners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
Notices served under the Cheshire County Council Act, Section 99...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Work carried out by Local Authority in default...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Milk and Dairies Regulations inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40

WORK CARRIED OUT DURING THE YEAR
UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING ACTS

Defective roofs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
" gutters..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
" rainwater fallpipes..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
" soilpipes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" sink waste pipes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
" floors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
" fireranges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
" yard surfaces..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" yard walls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
" staircases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
" washbasins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
" plaster	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9

Defective pointing and brickwork	...	...	...	...	...	19
" windows and doors	...	...	...	...	...	23
" cold water cisterns repaired	...	...	...	...	...	2
" chimneys	...	...	...	...	...	1
" watercloset compartments	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
" waterclosets	...	...	...	...	...	5
" drains	...	...	...	...	...	2
Choked drains	...	...	...	...	...	214
Accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dampness remedied	...	...	...	...	...	9
New sink provided	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Dustbins renewed	...	...	...	...	...	500

SHOPS AND OFFICES

Under the Shops Act, 1934, and the Public Health Act, 1936, shops and offices where persons are employed must be provided with suitable sanitary accommodation.

RATS AND MICE

During the year 222 minor cases of rat infestation and 24 minor cases of mice infestation were investigated. Treatment of the sewers is carried out twice yearly, usually in the Spring and in the Autumn.

Test baiting of the sewers to ascertain rat infested areas is carried out annually and this year of 166 manholes which were baited, 39 showed the presence of infestation. 173 manholes were baited subsequent to this test baiting treatment and in 96 cases takes of poison baits were observed.

Factories and workshops

1. Inspection of factories, workshops and workplaces, including inspections made by the Public Health Inspector:-

	Number of		
	Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
Factories with mechanical power	61	-	-
Factories without mechanical power	27	-	-
Other premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction, but not including outworkers' premises)	15	-	-
Total	103	-	-

2. Defects found:-

	Number of defects			Number of defects in respect of which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences:-				
Insufficient, unsuitable or defective	2	2	-	-
Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-
Other offences (not including offences under Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Orders, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937)	-	-	-	-
Total	2	2	-	-

SECTION E

HOUSING

38 Corporation houses were completed during the year bringing the total number of dwellings owned by the Corporation to 2,062.

During 1958 the Council made the following Clearance Order -

Northenden Road 7 dwelling houses.

In addition to the above, 4 Demolition Orders were made in respect of four dwelling houses. Undertakings were received from Owners that houses would not be used for human habitation in two cases and in six cases the Owners gave undertakings to make the houses fit for habitation.

RENT ACT, 1957

During the year ended 31st December, 1958 75 applications have been received from tenants for Certificates of Disrepair. 87 Notices of Proposal to issue Certificates of Disrepair were served on owners and in 61 cases undertakings were received that the work would be carried out. 18 Certificates of Disrepair were issued.

Housing Statistics

Total Number of new houses completed during the year	410
(a) By private enterprise	372
(b) By the Local Authority	38

A. Inspection of dwelling houses during the year:-

1.	(a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health and Housing Acts)	75
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	1,395
2.	(a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head 1 above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	Nil
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	Nil
3.	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so injurious to health as to be unfit for habitation	12
4.	Number of dwelling houses (exclusive to those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	63

B. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	37
---	----

C. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:-

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957:-

(i) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs Nil

(ii) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-

By owners Nil

By Local Authority in default of owners Nil

(b) Proceedings under the Public Health Act:-

(i) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 32

(ii) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-

By owners 17

By Local Authority in default of owners 2

(c) Proceedings under Sections 19 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1957:-

(i) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made Nil

(ii) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders Nil

(iii) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Undertakings were given by the owners that they would not be used for human habitation 8

(d) Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957:-

(i) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made. Nil

(ii) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit Nil

(e) Proceedings under Sections 42 and 43 of the Housing Act, 1957:-

Number of houses included in Clearance Areas 7

SECTION F

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk Supply

The supervision of milk production is undertaken by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and local authorities are only responsible for the distribution side of the milk supplies.

Only a small percentage of milk supplied in the Borough is produced locally, the bulk of the supply coming from outside sources.

On the 31st December, 1958 there were 12 dairymen and 51 distributors registered for the sale of milk within the Borough.

30 are licensed to sell Tuberculin Tested Milk.

48 are licensed to sell Pasteurised Milk.

48 are licensed to sell Sterilised Milk.

1 is licensed to sell Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk.

There is 1 licensed Pasteurising Plant.

Unsound Food

The following food has been surrendered during the year as being unfit for human consumption:-

Bacon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170	lbs
Cooked meat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113½	lbs
Fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	lbs
Poultry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	lbs
Sausage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142½	lbs
Fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	tins
Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	tins
Meat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	tins
Soup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	tins
Fruit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	201	tins
Condensed Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	tins
Evaporated Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	tins
Pies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	
Fish cakes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	
Creamed Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	tins

During the year six complaints were received regarding unsound food or foreign material in food stuffs as per the following list:-

- 1) Milk - straw and earth particles in bottle.
- 2) Milk - broken glass in bottle.
- 3) Milk - dirty bottles.
- 4) Bread - containing a cigarette end.
- 5) Bread - containing a wasp.
- 6) Milk - dirty bottles.

In each case the vendor or person responsible was warned that legal proceedings would follow any repetition of such incidents.

Food and Drugs Act 1955

PUBLIC ANALYST'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR, 1958

During the year, ninety-nine samples were examined under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Details of these are given in the following table:-

Samples	Number examined	Number adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity	Per cent. adulteration
Milk	18	-	-
Beans, Baked	1	-	-
Beans, in Tomato Sauce	1	-	-
Beef, Corned Canned	1	-	-
Beef Suet, Shredded	1	-	-
Blancmange Powder	2	-	-
Butter, Rum	1	-	-
Butters Coconut	1	-	-
Cheese and Celery Spread	1	-	-
Cheese and Tomato Spread	1	-	-
Cheese Whiz	1	-	-
Chewing Gum	1	-	-
Chicken and Ham Paste	1	-	-
Chocolate, Drinking	1	-	-
Christmas Pudding	1	-	-
Coffee Extract	1	-	-
Coffee and Chicory Extract	1	-	-
Crab Paste	2	-	-
Crab spread	1	-	-
Crab savoury Smoked	1	-	-
Cream, Double	1	-	-
Cream, Sterilised	1	-	-
Crestona Frizets	1	-	-
Curry Powder	1	-	-
Custard Powder	2	-	-
Dessert, Raspberry	1	-	-
Dripping, Beef	1	-	-
Fruit, Mixed	1	-	-
Herb Beer	1	-	-
Honey	2	-	-
Honeycomb Mould	1	-	-
Fruit salad (tinned)	1	-	-

Samples	Number examined	Number adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity	Per cent adulteration
Instant Whip	1	-	-
Jam, Blackcurrant	1	-	-
Jelly, Table	1	-	-
Jelly Cubes, Raspberry	1	-	-
Lemon Cheese	1	-	-
Lemon Chiffon	1	-	-
Lemon Pie Filling	1	-	-
Margarine	2	-	-
Marmalade	2	-	-
Meat, Pork Luncheon	1	-	-
Meat Pudding	1	-	-
Milk (Complaint)	3	1	33.3
Milk Bottle	1	-	-
Mincemeat	1	-	-
Mustard, French	1	-	-
Onion Sauce Powder	1	-	-
Peel, Cut Mixed	1	1	100.0
Piccalilli	1	-	-
Rennet, Essence of	1	-	-
Rice, Creamed	1	-	-
Sage, Dried	1	-	-
Salmon and Lobster Paste	1	-	-
Salmon and Shrimp Paste	1	-	-
Salmon Spread	1	-	-
Sauce, Tartare	1	-	-
Sauce, Thick	1	-	-
Sausage, Beef	1	1	100.0
Sausage, Pork	2	-	-
Shrimp, Paste	1	-	-
Soup, Mushroom	1	-	-
Stuffing, Parsley and Thyme	1	-	-
Stuffing, Sage and Onion	1	-	-
Suet Dumpling Mix	1	-	-
Toffee, Merrols	1	-	-
Tomato Juice	1	-	-
Tomato Ketchup	2	-	-
Tuna, Tinned	1	-	-
Vinegar, Malt	1	-	-
TOTAL	99	3	3.0

MILK

The average composition of the 18 samples analysed was as follows, the corresponding figures for the previous three years being given for comparison.

	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>Minimum Requirements</u>
Fat %	3.64	3.57	3.61	3.72	3.00
Non-fatty Solids %	8.65	8.67	8.72	8.72	8.50
Total Solids %	12.29	12.24	12.33	12.44	11.50

All the 18 samples analysed were found to be genuine.

PRESERVATIVES

Fifty-three samples were examined for preservative. They included eighteen milk, one canned corn beef, one cheese and celery spread, one cheese and tomato spread, one cheese whiz, one chicken and ham paste, one chicken veal and ham paste, one coffee and chicory extract, two crab paste, one crab spread, one smoke crab savoury, one sterilised cream, one double cream, one mixed fruit, one honeycomb mould, one blackcurrant jam, one raspberry jelly cubes, one table jelly, one margarine, two marmalade, one milk (complaint), one sage and onion stuffing, one salmon spread, one salmon and shrimp paste, one salmon and lobster paste, one thick sauce, one beef sausage, two pork sausage, one shrimp paste, one mushroom soup, one tomato juice and two tomato ketchup.

One sample of mixed fruit and two pork sausage contained permitted preservative. One sample of beef sausage contravened the Preservatives Regulations.

ADULTERATED OR IRREGULAR SAMPLES

<u>Description</u>	<u>Adulteration or Irregularity</u>	<u>Observations</u>
Cut Mixed P eel	Labelling	See special observations.
Beef Sausage	Contained undeclared sulphite preservative	Vendor cautioned
Milk	Contained soil and vegetable debris	Dairy cautioned

Special Observations on Samples returned as Irregular etc.

Cut Mixed Peel

This informal sample bore a label designating its composition as follows:- "Ingredients:- Orange and Lemon Peel, Sugar, Salt." Analysis showed there to be present 60.0 per cent. of total sugar expressed as sucrose and 3.0 per cent of salt. I am therefore of the opinion that the orange and lemon peel should be stated second in the list of ingredients or alternatively that the constituents should be printed as follows:- "Candied Orange and Lemon Peel, Sugar, Salt." A letter outlining this opinion was sent to the packers.

Milk Samples

In addition the following milk samples have been taken during the year:-

<u>Class of Milk</u>	<u>Number of samples tested</u>	<u>Appropriate Tests</u>	<u>Number of samples Passed</u>	<u>Number of samples Failed</u>
Pasteurised	3	Phosphatase Methylene Blue	3 3	- -
Sterilised	Nil	Turbidity	Nil	-
Tuberculin Tested	2	Phosphatase Methylene Blue	2 2	- -

Section 16 - Food and Drugs Act, 1955

There are 45 premises registered for the manufacture and sale of preserved food and 115 premises are registered for the sale of ice cream.

Slaughtering of animals

There are now only three private slaughter houses in the Borough. It has not been necessary to report any contraventions and the quality of the animals killed has been good. The amount of meat slaughtered in the Borough is only a small portion of the meat sold in the town, the bulk of the meat supply being derived from wholesalers in adjoining towns.

<u>Carcases inspected</u> - Beasts	-	89
Pigs	-	32
Calves	-	24
Sheep	-	<u>629</u>
Total	-	<u>774</u>

<u>Condemnations</u>	<u>Cwts</u>	<u>Qtrs</u>	<u>lbs</u>
Tuberculosis - Beef and Offal and Pork Offal	1	0	21
Diseases other than tuberculosis			
- Beef and Offal			17
- Mutton and Offal		1	8
<u>Total</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>18</u>

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SALE & LYNN DIVISIONAL HEALTH COMMITTEE

1958

Divisional Health Office,
Town Hall,
Sale.

Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the report on the Local Health Authority Services for the year 1958.

The introduction into this country from America of poliomyelitis vaccine caused quite a stir but it was an essential move in the campaign to protect the very vulnerable 6 month to 15 year old age groups of the population before the summer months when poliomyelitis was to be expected. The manufacturers of the British vaccine ran into unexpected trouble in its production and there was the possibility that there would not be enough vaccine made in this country to complete the programme. The absence of any major epidemics of poliomyelitis could have been due to the use of poliomyelitis vaccine but the possibility of a natural decline, irrespective of the vaccination programme, cannot be eliminated. Increased production of the British vaccine after the earlier difficulties had been surmounted, plus the availability of American made vaccine permitted the extension of the age groups up to and including the 25 year old persons.

The demand for the Welfare Foods fell considerably compared with 1957 during which year the demand was less than in 1956. This fall in demand has been counter balanced by an increase in the sales of proprietary infant foods.

The attendances at the Child Welfare Centres showed a reduction compared with last year. The attendances in 1957 were an increase, though not great, on the figures for 1956.

The demands made on the Altrincham, Sale & Lymm Division of the Cheshire Ambulance Service continued the steady increase that has occurred over the past years. The division covers the areas administered by the Sale & Lymm Divisional Health Committee and the Altrincham Divisional Health Committee. A total of 34,166 patients were transported in the course of 14,854 journeys involving a mileage of 226,207 miles - almost a quarter of a million miles in the year.

The Home Nurses had fewer cases to deal with in Sale and more in Lymm. The Home Help Service provided more assistance than last year.

The work done by the County Health Services during the year has shown a general all round increase, although this increase in work done and services provided is not revealed to the full extent in the statistical returns. The work is really a personal service to the community and such service is not readily reflected in mere figures and numbers. Discussion with all members of the County Health Service working in the Division gives some insight into the varied type of service provided and the problems and difficulties which have to be solved one way or the other.

The various members of the staff have worked extremely well in their own speciality. They have given devoted service and brought assistance and comfort to many hundreds of people and the opportunity is taken here to record their valuable work.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

E. H. GORDON

Divisional Medical Officer.

SALE AND LYMM DIVISIONAL HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman

Councillor Mrs. W. M. Phillips, M.A., J.P.

Deputy Chairman

Councillor Mrs. K. V. I. Horrocks

Representing the Local Health Authority (Cheshire County Council)

County Alderman G. Astbury, J.P.
County Alderman F. D. Gee
County Councillor Mrs. K. L. M. Hughes

County Councillor P. A. A. Pepper
County Alderman A. Whitley.
County Councillor E. A. Wright

Representing the Sale Borough Council

Alderman R. P. Bannister, LL.B.
Councillor Mrs. M. Cave
Councillor H. H. Cunliffe
Councillor Mrs. M. Dickinson, J.P.
Councillor G. A. O'Brien

Councillor Mrs. W. M. Phillips, M.A., J.P.
Councillor J. S. Rowlinson
Councillor J. G. Steel, B.E.M.
Councillor Mrs. L. Stockdale
Councillor C. G. Woodward

Representing Lymm Urban District Council

Councillor Mrs. M. Price

Councillor Mrs. K. V. I. Horrocks

Co-opted Members

Mr. A. C. Bessant
Mr. S. N. Duguid, J.P., B.Sc.
Miss E. Hatton
Mrs. D. King

Miss M. L. McMurtrey
Mr. P. S. Morrison
Dr. J. Phillips
Mrs. D. A. Seagrief

Clerk to the Committee

Mr. Bertram Finch

DIVISIONAL HEALTH OFFICE STAFF

Divisional Medical Officer

Dr. E. H. Gordon, M.D., D.P.H.

Chief Clerk

Mr. W. Willson

Clerical Staff

Mrs. E. Aldhouse
Mrs. S. M. Rock
Miss W. England

REPORT ON THE LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY SERVICES
IN THE DIVISION

WELFARE CENTRES -

(a) Mothers' Clinics

The number of new cases at the ante-natal clinics increased by 26 and there was an increase of 60 in the number of attendances. The clinic is held each Wednesday afternoon at the Chapel Road Clinic, Sale for the purpose of the early ascertainment of any departure from the normal in pregnancy, preparation for confinement in the attitude of mind as well as physically by relaxation exercises, and for health education. The clinic is used, in the main, by women who will have their babies at home and have booked the County Midwife for the confinement, but the clinic facilities are available also to women who attend their own doctor or hospital for ante-natal care. The figures in the table show that on the average a woman pays five visits to the ante-natal clinic during her pregnancy.

	<u>New Cases</u>	<u>Total attendances</u>
Ante-natal	224	1081
Post-natal	19	20
Dental - pre-natal	10	24
- nursing mothers	4	14
Dentures supplied		1

(b) Child Welfare Clinics

The figures for the attendances at the clinics show the popularity of the Child Welfare Clinics. The ladies of the Voluntary Committees who come to help in the clinics do a great service by releasing the Health Visitors from the weighing of the babies and the record keeping. The Health Visitors have more time and opportunity to circulate among the mothers to advise on the care of the children. On the first attendance of a child at a clinic the child is seen, or arrangements are made for him to be seen by the doctor in charge of the clinic. These consultations with the doctor are most important. The mother is greatly relieved to know that her child is normal and well, and the doctor can advise on the child's feeding programme. Each child is a separate entity and will therefore behave differently in every way, including feeding habits, from other children whether in the same family or not. Mothers are naturally very prone to compare their child with their older child or children and with the child in another family. Any departure a child may make from its mother's preconceived ideas causes distress in the mother and this distress is sometimes quite marked and causes a reaction in the child. A doctor's reassurance will allay the mother's fears, her emotions settle down and her child reacts favourably. The great range of normality is not appreciated by many mothers.

<u>Clinic Attendances</u>	<u>New Cases</u>	<u>Doctors' Consultations</u>	<u>Total Attendances</u>		
			<u>0-1</u>	<u>1-2</u>	<u>2-5</u>
Sale - Chapel Road	261	839	3316	530	300
Sale Moor	215	661	2274	316	166
Raglan Road	146	654	2134	289	127
Brooks' Institute	127	533	2050	316	42
Lymm	<u>132</u>	<u>625</u>	<u>1649</u>	<u>538</u>	<u>576</u>
	<u>881</u>	<u>3312</u>	<u>11423</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1211</u>

Specialist Clinics (attendances by children under 5 years of age)

	<u>New Cases</u>	<u>Total attendances</u>
Ophthalmic - Sale	81	93
- Lymm	9	28
Dental	47	60

Sale of Proprietary Welfare Foods (Sale Moor, Raglan Road and Brooks' Institute Centres)

		<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Stocks bought	-	£861. 17. 10.	£978.. 2. 6.
Total Sales	-	£924. 12. 0.	£1044. 19. 9.

The sales of proprietary infant foods continue to rise at the expense of the Welfare Foods.

(c) Distribution of Ministry of Food Welfare Foods

The table shows the very considerable drop in the demand for National Dried Milk, Cod Liver Oil, Vitamin tablets and Orange Juice. This fall in demand is explained to a large extent by the increase in price of National Dried Milk from 10½d per tin to 2/4d. per tin with effect from the 1st November, on which date also the issue of Orange Juice was restricted to children under the age of two years; hitherto it was available up to the age of five years. There has been a decided fall in the demand for National Dried Milk apart from the price increase because more money is generally available which permits the purchase of the proprietary brands of dried milk.

	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
National Dried Milk	- 15,712 tins	12,853 tins
Cod Liver Oil	- 4,763 bottles	3,176 bottles
Vitamin Tablets	- 3,649 packets	3,585 packets
Orange Juice	- 53,616 bottles	34,766 bottles
Total Items	- 77,740 articles	54,380 articles
Cash and stamps received	- £2,639. 8. 1d.	£2,242. 10. 8d.

DAY NURSERY

The Day Nursery is used to its full capacity and has the highest percentage of priority cases in attendance in the whole county. Priority cases include children whose mothers are ill, or whose parents both have to go to work, or the child whose admission is recommended on medical grounds for either his or his mother's sake. There were 38 children on the register at the beginning of the year and 34 at the end of the year. Only 18 children were on the register throughout the twelve months, illustrating the extent the nursery is used for priority cases. The average daily attendance throughout the year was maintained at 30, which is the permitted number of places.

Number on register 1st January, 1958	- 38
Number admitted during the year	- 39
Number left during the year	- 43
Number on register 31st December, 1958	- 34
Average daily attendance	- 30

18 children were in the nursery throughout the period.

MIDWIFERY SERVICE

The domiciliary midwifery service coped with fewer home confinements than last year, 25 less in Sale and 27 less in Lymm. There is a big demand for hospital confinements which, in the case of Sale, is very high compared with the whole of the Manchester region. Although many mothers would rather have their babies in hospital, many are also recommended on social grounds, for the first baby, for the fourth baby or over, and if the mother's age is near the 40 years irrespective of the birth order of the baby.

<u>Cases Attended</u>	<u>Sale</u>	<u>Lymm</u>
As Midwife (i.e. in sole charge)	- 41	33
As Maternity Nurse (i.e. under the supervision of a medical practitioner)	- <u>77</u>	<u>4</u>
<u>Totals</u>	<u>118</u>	<u>37</u>

Sometime early in 1959 the Maternity Unit will remove from the Sale & Brooklands Memorial Hospital to the Ashton-on-Mersey Maternity Hospital. This removal will increase the number of surgical beds in the Memorial Hospital and it will also be an advantage for the maternity cases to be in a separate building altogether.

HEALTH VISITING

The Health Visitor continues to be a most valuable worker in any Health Department. She originally dealt with the care of mothers and children but more and more she finds that she has the whole family on her hands. More and more of her time is being devoted to the care of the old people. This is a most valuable part of her work although not always the most pleasant and sometimes not apparently the most rewarding.

HOME NURSING

The amount of work for the Home Nurses in 1957 was in Sale less than in 1956 and in Lymm it was more than in 1956. The same pattern is repeated in 1958 and in Sale 175 fewer cases were attended compared with 1957, whereas in Lymm 68 more cases received Home Nursing attention. The use of antibiotics and a more rapid turnover of patients in hospital with a consequent greater number of admissions for treatment is reflected in Sale in fewer cases dealt with and a great reduction in the total number of visits made by the nurses; Lymm, on the other hand, is not so well served by hospitals and there an increase in the Home Nurses' work is recorded.

	<u>Sale</u>	<u>Lymm</u>
Cases attended	404	341
Total visits	5,554	6,777

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Protection against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, smallpox and poliomyelitis can be afforded by immunisation and vaccination. Regular sessions are run at the Chapel Road Clinic and many general practitioners carry out the preventive measures in their own surgeries with material obtained at the Divisional Health Office. All the diseases listed are infectious diseases which can be prevented, or their severity reduced, by immunisation or vaccination. It is the duty of all parents to ensure that their children are adequately protected against those diseases which can be controlled by such simple procedures as immunisation and vaccination. It is too late to regret lack of action when the child falls ill, by then it is too late and hope must be placed in curative medicine with its costly drugs to pull the child through. It is true that many parents have never seen, for example, a case of diphtheria let alone heard of one. Hence it is only too easy for them to think that their child won't suffer from one of these dreaded diseases, but yet it does still happen time and time again. The need for these preventive measures is repeated over and over again in the clinics by the doctors and health visitors.

	Smallpox				Diphtheria				Whooping	
	Vaccination		Re Vaccination		Primary Immunisation		Re Immunisation		Cough	
	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
Pre-School Children	624	60	1	-	691	132	11	-	639	81
School Children	22	2	5	-	25	5	327	16	2	1
Adults	42	-	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	688	62	76	-	716	137	338	16	641	82

(a) Sale
(b) Lymm

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

	<u>Sale</u>	<u>Lymm</u>
Pre and School Children	1723	254
Over 15	2	-
Expectant mothers	<u>6</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>1731</u>	<u>254</u>

The table shows the number of children who completed the course of injections in the year. The figure for poliomyelitis vaccination in expectant mothers and in the over 15 age group looks very disappointing but in fact these two groups could not have completed their course of protection before the end of the year and it must be appreciated that with poliomyelitis vaccination an interval of at least seven months must elapse between the second and third injection of the vaccine.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

Mr. Kirkby, the Ambulance Supervisor, retired at the end of the year after ten years with the County Ambulance Service and the opportunity is taken to record here the devoted service and the excellent work done by Mr. Kirkby. It is sad to lose a good officer who has spent nearly twenty years serving the sick and the wounded.

	<u>Altrincham</u>	<u>Sale</u>	<u>Total</u>
Mileage	125,958	100,249	226,207
Journeys	8,056	6,798	14,854
Patients	18,734	15,432	34,166
Night Calls	1,075	754	1,829
Average Miles per journey	15.6	14.7	15.2
Average Patients per journey	2.3	2.3	2.3

Analysis of Cases

Surgical and medical treatment	16,635	13,371	30,006
Accidents and Emergencies	1,263	1,015	2,278
Sudden Illness	119	99	218
Maternity	400	337	737
Midwives Equipment	7	138	145
Welfare Food etc.	38	236	274
Ineffective and Service Journeys	197	303	500
Room to Room	51	21	72
House to House	<u>41</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>63</u>
	<u>18,751</u>	<u>15,542</u>	<u>34,293</u>

The figures contained in the table show the enormous amount of work done by the Ambulance Service, and for the first time in the annual report the total amount of work is included for the two depots. The building of a central

ambulance station to take the place of the two existing depots was still a castle in the air at the end of the year, although it seemed to be less of a dream than twelve months before.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE & AFTER-CARE

Although still mainly devoted to the tuberculosis patients this aspect of the work of the Division is expanding in the care of the elderly and of sufferers from chronic diseases such as multiple sclerosis and a hoist was obtained for a helpless sufferer of this latter disease to enable him to be lifted out of bed and taken into another room where he could be placed in a chair, or he could be taken to the toilet. Such persons when helpless are very difficult to lift because they are unable to co-operate with the persons who have to move them. In another such case but not quite so badly affected advice was given to the parents on the type of equipment which they wished to install themselves.

<u>TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER</u>	<u>MALES</u>		<u>FEMALES</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Pulm.</u>	<u>Non-Pulm.</u>	<u>Pulm.</u>	<u>Non-Pulm.</u>	
<u>Sale</u>					
On register 1st January, 1958	110	18	90	8	226
Added to register	23	1	16	1	41
Removed from register	17	4	12	2	35
Remaining on register 31st Dec. 1958	116	15	94	7	232
Admitted to Sanatoria during the year	12	-	5	-	17
Discharged from Sanatoria during the year	11	-	7	-	18
<u>Lymm</u>					
On register 1st January, 1958	15	4	16	2	37
Added to register	2	-	1	-	3
Removed from register	1	-	1	-	2
Remaining on register 31st Dec. 1958	16	4	16	2	38
Admitted to Sanatoria during the year	1	-	-	-	1
Discharged from Sanatoria during the year	1	-	-	-	1

Various items of nursing equipment are available on a small loan charge for use by persons who are sick at home and wheel chairs are constantly in use for crippled persons who would otherwise be confined to their homes.

Occupational therapy is provided by a trained therapist for those unfortunate people who are crippled but can use their hands to the full or limited extent and some of the work turned out is very good for which there is quite a ready sale.

Convalescent holidays are arranged and a contribution made where there is financial hardship for persons in need of a recuperative period away from home. This type of convalescence is quite separate from that recommended by a hospital where the convalescence is really an extension of the treatment received in hospital and such is the responsibility of the Hospital Authority.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

The Domestic Help Service operates under considerable difficulty all the time. The main demand on the service is for part time help and that in the mornings. There is considerable difficulty in getting suitable women to run the service. They have to work on their own without adequate supervision, because in the absence of a supervisor the Health Visitors have the over-sight of the Home Helps. This is an extra job for the Health Visitors which they have done to the best of their ability in what little time there is available to them.

The work of the Domestic Help Service increased by $3\frac{1}{4}\%$ compared with last year, and 15,279 hours of service were given to 175 cases. This figure includes 49 maternity cases which need full assistance during the day and 96 old people or chronic sick had a few hours help each week. The remaining 30 cases included sudden illness or hospital admission of mothers or similar unexpected instances.

There is one full time Home Help, and two of the 17 to 19 part time Home Helps give practically full time service so that virtually there are three full time Home Helps and about 16 to 18 part time Home Helps. The turn over among the part time women is considerable and some of the better women are offered attractive positions in homes where they have been sent and are lost to the service. It is practically impossible to compete with the private houses in the district where the wages may be higher and certainly the working conditions are much more attractive than encountered by the Home Helps. A good Home Help has to be imbued with a high sense of social duty which finds expression in giving active and practical help to persons who find themselves in unfortunate circumstances through sickness or old age or death of a wife or woman relative on whom they depended. The Home Help Service should be an emergency service and should be sufficiently flexible to deal with the sudden departures from normal which may affect any family. An exception is the care of the elderly, especially those unable to afford to pay for adequate help and who are unable to receive such help from relatives. It is regrettable to record that these ideals in the service show no signs of anything approaching immediate attainment.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Health education is going on all the time. The Health Visitors carry it into the clinics and the homes by personal approach. Posters on display are frequently changed so that the eye catches a different design and attention is focussed on it. Health education is a normal and integral part of the Health Visitors' work and she practices it in every conversation with mothers, the handicapped and the elderly. Talks to evening meetings of Parent Teachers' Associations, church groups etc. always contain a lot of propaganda on health matters.

A P P E N D I X

SUMMARY OF LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY SERVICES IN THE SALE AND LYMM DIVISION

Divisional Health Office	-	Town Hall, Sale (SALE 2255)
Mothers' Clinics (Sale Welfare Centre)		
Ante-natal and post-natal clinic	-	Each Wednesday afternoon
Dental Treatment	-	Sale Welfare Centre - By appointment.
Infant Welfare Clinics		
Sale Chapel Road Centre	-	Each Tuesday & Thursday afternoon.
Sale Moor Centre	-	Each Thursday afternoon.
Sale Raglan Road Centre	-	Each Tuesday afternoon.
Sale Brooks' Institute Centre	-	Each Friday afternoon.
Lymm Welfare Centre	-	Each Tuesday afternoon.
Specialist Clinics (Sale Welfare Centre)		
Ophthalmic	-	By appointment.
Sunlight	-	By appointment.
Day Nursery, Harley Road, Sale.	-	Matron: Mrs. E. Howitt (SALE 4627)
Midwives		
Mrs. D. Lindley	-	65 Derbyshire Road South, Sale. (SALE 4383)
Mrs. I. E. Thompson	-	6 Lansdowne Road, Sale. (SALE 1140)
Miss J. Pike	-	21 The Crescent, Lymm (Lymm 725)
Health Visitors		
Miss B. Cunliffe	}	Welfare Centre, 70 Chapel Road, Sale. (SALE 1329)
Mrs. E. Heywood		
Mrs. M. Holmes		
Miss M. Saunders		
Miss J. Sidebottom		
Miss F. Govan	-	29 Eagle Brow, Lymm. (Lymm 277)
Home Nurses		
Mrs. W. F. Raad	-	18 Clarendon Crescent, Sale. (SALE 6135)
Mrs. R. Adams	-	34 Oulton Avenue, Sale. (SALE 8453)
Mrs. J. R. Flood	-	22 Georges Road, Sale. (SALE 7033)
Miss B. Kitchen	-	13 Harcourt Road, Sale. (SALE 5764)
Mrs. A. E. Groucott	-	14A Church Lane, Sale. (SALE 4212)
Miss F. M. Kneale	-	26 Highfield Road, Lymm. (Lymm 116)
Mrs. A. B. James	-	61 Star Lane, Lymm. (Lymm 399)
Vaccination and Immunisation Clinics		
Sale Welfare Centre	-	Each Friday morning.
Ambulance Stations		
Sale and Altrincham	-	Central Control. (Altrincham 3256)
Care and After-Care	-	Nursing requisites on application to the Divisional Health Office.
Domestic Help	-	On application to the Divisional Health Office.

